JULY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3085.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1789.

GEORGIA.

WE the underwritten, Delegates from the People, in Convention met, do declare that the following articles ſhall form the Conſtitution for the Government of this ſtate, and, by virtue of the powers in us veſted for that purpoſe, do hereby ratify and confirm the ſame.

The Conſtitution *of the ſtate of Georgia.*

ARTICLE I.

Section. I. THE Legiſlative Power ſhall be veſted in two ſeparate and diſtinct Branches, to wit: a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, to be ſtyled, "The General Aſſembly."

Sect. II. The Senate ſhall be elected on the firſt Monday in October in every third year, until ſuch day of election be altered by law, and ſhall be compoſed of one member from each county, choſen by the electors thereof, and ſhall continue for the term of three years.

Sect. III. No perſon ſhall be a member of the Senate who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty-eight years, and who ſhall not have been nine years an inhabitant of the United States, and three years a citizen of this ſtate, and ſhall be an inhabitant of that county for which he ſhall be elected, and have reſided therein ſix months immediately preceding his election, and ſhall be poſſeſſed in his own right of two hundred and fifty acres of land, or ſome property to the amount of two hundred and fifty pounds.

Sect. IV. The Senate ſhall elect, by ballot, a Preſident out of their own body.

Sect. V. The Senate ſhall have ſolely the power to try all impeachments.

Sect. VI. The election of members for the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be annual, on the firſt Monday in October, until ſuch day of election be altered by law, and ſhall be compoſed of members from each county in the following proportions: Camden, two; Glynn, two; Liberty, four; Chatham, five; Effingham, two; Burke, four; Richmond, four; Wilkes, five; Waſhington, two; Green, two; and Franklin, two.

Sect. VII. No perſon ſhall be a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and have been ſeven years a citizen of the United States, and two years an inhabitant of this ſtate; and ſhall be an inhabitant of that county for which he ſhall be elected, and have reſided therein three months immediately preceding his election; and ſhall be poſſeſſed in his own right of two hundred acres of land, or other property to the amount of one hundred and fifty pounds.

Sect. VIII. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall chooſe their Speaker and other officers.

Sect. IX. They ſhall have ſolely the power to impeach all perſons who have been or may be in office.

Sect. X. No perſon holding a military commiſſion or office of profit under this or the United States, or either of them, (except juſtices of the peace and officers of the militia) ſhall be allowed to take his ſeat as a member of either branch of the General Aſſembly: Nor ſhall any Senator or Repreſentative be elected to any office of profit which ſhall be created during his appointment.

Sect. XI. The meeting of the General Aſſembly ſhall be annual, on the firſt Monday in November, until ſuch day of meeting be altered by law.

Sect. XII. One third of the members of each branch ſhall have power to proceed to buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of their members in ſuch manner as each Houſe may preſcribe.

Sect. XIII. Each Houſe ſhall be judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications, of its own members; with powers to expel or puniſh for diſorderly behaviour.

Sect. XIV. No Senator or Repreſentative ſhall be liable to be arreſted during his attendance on the General Aſſembly, or for a reaſonable time in going thereto or returning home, except it be for treaſon, felony, or breach of the peace: Nor ſhall any member be liable to anſwer for any thing ſpoke in debate in either Houſe, in any Court or place elſewhere.

Sect. XV. The members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear, (or affirm, as the caſe may be) that I have not obtained my election by bribery or other unlawful means; and that I will give my vote, on all queſtions that may come before me, as a Senator, or Repreſentative, in ſuch manner as in my judgment will beſt promote the good of this ſtate; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the ſame, and, to the utmoſt of my power, obſerve, ſupport and defend the Conſtitution thereof."

Sect. XVI. The General Aſſembly ſhall have power to make all laws and ordinances which they ſhall deem neceſſary and proper for the good of the ſtate, which ſhall not be repugnant to this Conſtitution.

Sect. XVII. They ſhall have power to alter the boundaries of the preſent counties and to lay off new ones, as well out of the counties already laid off as out of the other territory belonging to the ſtate. When a new county or counties ſhall be laid off, out of any of the preſent county or counties, ſuch new county or counties ſhall have their repreſentation apportioned out of the number of the Repreſentatives of the county or counties out of which it or they ſhall be laid out; and when any new county ſhall be laid off in the vacant territory belonging to the ſtate, ſuch county ſhall have a number of Repreſentatives, not exceeding three, to be regulated and determined by the General Aſſembly. And no money ſhall be drawn out of the Treaſury, or from the public funds of this ſtate, except by appropriations made by law.

Sect. XVIII. No Clergyman of any denomination ſhall be a member of the General Aſſembly.

ARTICLE II.

Sect. I. The Executive Power ſhall be veſted in a Governor, who ſhall hold his office during the term of two years, and ſhall be elected in the following manner:

Sect. II. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall, on the ſecond day of their making a Houſe, in the firſt, and in every ſecond year thereafter, vote by ballot for three perſons; and ſhall make a liſt containing the names of the perſons voted for, and of the number of votes for each perſon, which liſt the Speaker ſhall ſign in the preſence of the Houſe, and deliver it in perſon to the Senate; and the Senate ſhall, on the ſame day, proceed by ballot to elect one of the three perſons having the higheſt number of votes, and the perſon having a majority of the votes of the Senators preſent ſhall be the Governor.

Sect. III. No perſon ſhall be eligible to the office of Governor who ſhall not have been a citizen of the United States twelve years, and an inhabitant of this ſtate ſix years, and who hath not attained to the age of thirty years, and who does not poſſeſs five hundred acres of land in his own right within this ſtate, and other ſpecies of property to the amount of one thouſand pounds ſterling.

Sect. IV. In caſe of death, reſignation, or diſability of the Governor, the Preſident of the Senate ſhall exerciſe the Executive Powers of Government until ſuch diſability be removed, or until the next meeting of the General Aſſembly.

Sect. V. The Governor ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for his ſervice a compenſation, which ſhall neither be increaſed nor diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall be elected, neither ſhall he receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them, or from any foreign power. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he ſhall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do ſolemnly ſwear, (or affirm, as the caſe may be) that I will faithfully execute the office of Governor of the State of Georgia, and will to the beſt of my abilities preſerve, protect and defend the ſaid ſtate, and cauſe juſtice to be executed with mercy therein, according to the conſtitution and laws of the ſame.

Sect. VI. He ſhall be Commander in Chief in and over the ſtate of Georgia, and of the militia thereof.

Sect. VII. He ſhall have power to grant reprieves for offences againſt the ſtate, except in caſes of impeachment, and to grant pardons in all caſes, after conviction, except for treaſon or murder, in which caſes he may reſpite the execution, and make a report thereof to the next General Aſſembly, by whom a pardon may be granted.

Sect. VIII. He ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill up all vacancies that happen in the Senate or Houſe of Repreſentativs, and ſhall have power to convene the General Aſſembly on extraordinary occaſions, and ſhall give them from time to time information of the ſtate of the Republic, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he may deem neceſſary and expedient.

Sect. IX. In caſe of diſagreement between the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, with reſpect to the time to which the General Aſſembly ſhall adjourn, he may adjourn them to ſuch time as he may think proper.

Sect. X. He ſhall have the reviſion of all bills paſſed by both Houſes before the ſame ſhall become laws; but two thirds of both Houſes may paſs a law notwithſtanding his diſſent, and, if any bill ſhould not be returned by the Governor within five days after it hath been preſented to him, the ſame ſhall be a law, unleſs the General Aſſembly, by their adjournment, ſhall prevent its return.

Sect. XI. The Great Seal of the ſtate ſhall be depoſited in the office of the Secretary, and it ſhall not be affixed to any inſtrument of writing, without it be by order of the Governor, or General Aſſembly, and the General Aſſembly may direct the Great Seal to be altered.

ARTICLE III.

Sect. I. A Supreme Court ſhall be held in each county twice in every year, in which ſhall be tried, and brought to final deciſion, all cauſes civil and criminal, except ſuch as may be ſubject to a Fœderal Court, and ſuch as may by law be referred to inferior juriſdiction.

Sect. II. The General Aſſembly ſhall point out the modes of correcting errors and appeals, which ſhall extend ſo far as to empower the Judges to direct a new trial by jury within the county where the action originated, and which ſhall be final.

Sect. III. Courts Merchant ſhall be held as heretofore, ſubject to ſuch regulations as the General Aſſembly may by law direct.

Sect. IV. All cauſes ſhall be tried in the county where the defendant reſides, except in caſes of real eſtate, which ſhall be tried in the county where ſuch eſtate lies, and in criminal caſes, which ſhall be tried in the county where the crime ſhall be committed.

Sect. V. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Attorney-General ſhall have a competent ſalary eſtabliſhed by law, which ſhall not be increaſed nor diminiſhed during their continuance in office, and ſhall hold their commiſſion during the term of three years.

ARTICLE IV.

Sect. I. The electors of the members of both branches of the General Aſſembly ſhall be citizens and inhabitants of this ſtate, and ſhall have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and have paid tax for the year preceding the election, and ſhall have reſided ſix months within the county.

Sect. II. All elections ſhall be by ballot, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in all appointments of ſtate officers, ſhall vote for three perſons, and a liſt of the three perſons having the higheſt number of votes ſhall be ſigned by the Speaker, and ſent to the Senate, which ſhall from ſuch liſt determine, by a majority of their votes, the officer elected, except militia officers and the Secretaries of the Governor, who ſhall be appointed by the Governor alone, under ſuch regulations and reſtrictions as the General Aſſembly may preſcribe. The General Aſſembly may veſt the appointment of inferior officers in the Governor, the courts of juſtice, or in ſuch other manner as they may by law eſtabliſh.

Sect. III. Freedom of the preſs and trial by jury ſhall remain inviolate.

Sect. IV. All perſons ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the writ *Habeas Corpus*.

Sect. V. All perſons ſhall have the free exerciſe of religion, without being obliged to contribute to the ſupport of any religious profeſſion but their own.

Sect. VI. Eſtates ſhall not be entailed, and when a perſon dies inteſtate, leaving a wife and children, the wife ſhall have a child's ſhare, or her dower, at her option; if there be no wife, the eſtate ſhall be equally divided among the children and their legal repreſentatives of the firſt degree. The diſtribution of all other inteſtate eſtates may be regulated by law.

Sect. VII. At the general election for members of Aſſembly, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, the electors in each county ſhall elect three perſons to repreſent them in a Convention, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the alterations neceſſary to be made in this conſtitution, who ſhall meet at ſuch time and place as the General Aſſembly may appoint; and if two thirds of the whole number ſhall meet and concur, they ſhall proceed to agree on ſuch alterations and amendments as they may think proper. Provided, that after two thirds ſhall have concurred to proceed to alterations and amendments, a majority ſhall determine on the particulars of ſuch alterations and amendments.

Sect. VIII. This conſtitution ſhall take effect, and be in full force, on the firſt Monday in October next, after the adoption of the ſame; and the Executive ſhall be authoriſed to alter the time for the ſitting of the Superior Courts, ſo that the ſame may not interfere with the annual elections in the reſpective counties, or the meeting of the firſt General Aſſembly.

Done at Auguſta, in Convention, the ſixth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the year of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States, the thirteenth.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, *Preſident,*
And Delegate from Chatham.

Aſa Emanuel, Juſtus H. Scheuber, *Chatham.*
Benjamin Lamar, John Green, N. Brownſon, *Effingham.*
David Emanuel, Hugh Lawſon, William Little, *Burke.*
Abraham Marſhall, W. Few, Booker, Leonard Marbury, *Richmond.*
John Talbot, Jeremiah Walker, *Wilkes.*
Lauchlan M'Intoſh, *Liberty.*
Alexander Biffet, *Glynn*
Jared Irwin, John Watts, Joſhua Williams, *Waſhington.*
Middleton Woods, *Franklin.*
Joſeph Carmichael, Henry Karr, *Greene.*

Atteſt: D. LONGSTREET, *Secretary.*

To the FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

IT is one of the principal advantages of our country, that the public mind can always be addreſſed through the medium of a free preſs. When ſubjects of more than common importance are brought before the people, this eaſe of publication ſeems to create a ſort of duty to uſe it with freedom, tho' not without decency and temper. The preſent occaſion, when the ſtate of the queſtion in regard to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania demands our freeſt enquiries and our unreſerved explanations and remarks, naturally gives riſe to ſuch reflexions. It may be reaſonably preſumed that the ſincere friends of the people, whether in the majority or minority, will be well pleaſed with every decent attempt of one ſide to convince the other of its miſtakes, and that the good men of both parties will rejoice to ſee the miſrepreſentations of the wicked or over-zealous, even on their own ſide, detected or explained.

When the majority of the legiſlature ſubmitted to the people the call of a Convention, for the purpoſe of conforming our ſtate conſtitution with that of the Union, it was frequently urged, that no other ſtate had found ſuch a meaſure neceſſary. 'Tis evident that this was a miſtake, for Georgia had ordered a Convention, which has ſince formed a ſtate conſtitution ſimilar to the fœderal conſtitution in ſeveral important points, and particularly in dividing the legiſlative power between two houſes. Virginia, it is expected, will do the ſame. But Pennſylvania and Georgia ſtood in greater need of ſuch an alteration than any other ſtate in the Union, for both their frames of government were more repugnant to the conſtitution of the United States than any of their ſiſter ſtates. The conſtitution of Pennſylvania has a *numerous* executive, without reſponſibility----The United States have a *ſingle* executive officer, of great reſponſibility. Pennſylvania has an *unchecked* and *unbalanced* legiſlature---The United States have a well *balanced* legiſlature. The Aſſembly of Pennſylvania can raiſe their own wages when they pleaſe, and can make offices, and reſign their ſeats to accept them----The fœderal conſtitution prohibits theſe things. The Pennſylvania Judges are not independent, but the fœderal Judges are required to be ſo. The Pennſylvania conſtitution deprives the members of a particular church of the rights of freemen---The fœderal conſtitution forbids ſuch violations of the privileges of our fellow citizens; and many other inſtances may be adduced, wherein the fœderal conſtitution proceeds upon juſt and free principles, to which the ſtate conſtitution ſhould be made to conform.

An aſſertion has been very injudiciouſly made, that the meaſure of a convention was urged only by thoſe who were oppoſed to the late revolution. But thoſe, who riſk ſuch declarations, muſt be weak indeed, and regardleſs of their duty to truth and to the people. The Preſident of the State the Speaker of the Aſſembly, the Vice-Preſident, the Chief Juſtice, the Judge of the Admiralty, many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed officers of the late army, of the navy, and of the militia, and many of the moſt zealous and active private citizens, and many of the original public creditors, are avowedly in the majority for calling a convention, which the petitions to the Honorable the General Aſſembly and other public papers will prove in due time.

Many good people have miſtaken the meaning of that part of our preſent conſtitution, which relates to *the Council of Cenſors*. They have erroneouſly ſuppoſed that the conſtitution provides that mode *only*, and forbids any other. But this is really not the caſe, for it declares, in ſeveral places, that the people have the right, *at all times*, to alter and amend their conſtitution, and the minority of the Aſſembly have *explicitly* admitted this to be the caſe. When the conſtitution was formed, it was ſuppoſed expedient that the people ſhould, once in ſeven years, be *obliged* to examine the ſtate of their liberties and the conduct of their rulers, and therefore, though they could at all times alter their form of government, the conſtitution provided the Council of Cenſors, that they might not forget to conſider the ſituation and nature of their government. In addition to the acknowledgement of the minority in the aſſembly, that the people have a right to call a convention, we know that the legiſlature did call a convention in 1787, of their own authority, and that the friends of the conſtitution did not oppoſe its being done, though they wiſhed it poſtponed till the meeting of the new houſe.

The remonſtrance and reſolutions againſt the call of the propoſed Convention ſet forth, that the people will be thrown into a ſtate of nature, if it ſhould be called. It is but reaſonable to aſk them, why we were not thrown into a ſtate of nature when the Convention met in 1787, and why that objection was not made to that Convention. But it is eaſy to prove, from reaſon, that this is a very ill-conſidered aſſertion. The people of Pennſylvania are engaged in a contract (called the ſtate conſtitution) which will continue to bind them and keep them *in a ſtate of civil ſociety* till another is provided in its ſtead, or they agree to diſſolve it. By one of the clauſes of this contract, or conſtitution (which ſecures to the people a right to amend it at any time) they can call the propoſed Convention, and that Convention, while ſitting, will hold its authority from the people *under the preſent conſtitution*. Whatever form that body ſhall adopt will be of force from the day on which it ſhall be finally ratified, and one of its operations will be, to repeal all ſuch parts of the pre-

ſent conſtitution as diſagree with its form and meaning. Juſt ſuch was our national ſituation, in regard to the old confederation and the new conſtitution of the United States. No body ſaid, or thought, that the meeting of the General Convention threw us into a ſtate of nature, or diſſolved the Union. On the contrary, the old Congreſs proceeded to act as uſual through the remainder of the year 1787, through the whole of 1788, and until that day in 1789, which was fixed for commencing the operations of the new government. Happily, the ſcience of politics is now ſo well underſtood, and the practice is ſo well known and familiar, that the moſt important changes, when made with wiſdom and temper, are conducted with as perfect order and regularity as the moſt common proceedings of government. Hence it was, that the late important revolution in our fœderal affairs was conducted without confuſion; and hence may it be, that the good people of Pennſylvania will reviſe, and, if they ſhall ſo determine, amend their ſtate conſtitution in tranquility.

Whatever may be your opinions, my fellow-citizens, upon the ſubject now before you, I feel an anxiety that your conduct ſhould be the reſult of cool reflection, and that it ſhould not be marked with any unkindneſs to each other, nor with any indecorum towards thoſe whom God and yourſelves have for the time ſet over you. It will be ſeen at once, that I have in view to caution you againſt the warm and indecent remonſtrance and reſolutions that have been formed on this occaſion in one or two of the midland counties of the ſtate. It were much to be wiſhed, however explicit and firm the framers of thoſe papers might have been, that they had not expreſſed themſelves in terms derogatory to their own and the peoples honor, as connected with that of our Legiſlature. This evil ſtep, however, has taken place. The error which has eſcaped them cannot now be recalled. But it is in your power to diminiſh its ill conſequences, by with-holding your names and your countenance and ſupport from ſo indecent a petition. Be aſſured, my countrymen, that one of the greateſt evils in ſociety is, an inſult from the people to the juſt authority which they themſelves have created. When government is obliged to ſubmit to ſuch treatment, it muſt ſubject the ſtate to utter contempt; but happily, in the preſent caſe, that fate awaits thoſe individuals only, who may commit ſuch acts of raſhneſs and indecency.

Among a religious people, meaſures, which are aſſerted to involve a violation of an oath, naturally create ſome degree of prejudice againſt them, although they may be right in themſelves. Hence it is that ſo much ſtreſs was laid upon the oath to the conſtitution, when the Aſſembly firſt ſubmitted this matter to the people. But it is now evident, that the oath was not fully conſidered in connexion with the conſtitution, but that only that part of the frame of government was taken into view which provides for the Council of Cenſors, and that part which (according to reaſon and its own plain words) ſecures to the people the right of amending the conſtitution at any time, was not at all attended to. This clauſe is perfectly reconcileable to the oath, to reaſon, and to the true principles of free government, which is not the caſe with the other, that relates to the ſeptennial Council of Cenſors. For if the Convention of 1776 had a power to ſuſpend the rights of the people for *ſeven* years, under any circumſtances of emergency, they might do ſo for *ſeventy and ſeven*; and had it been diſcovered that the conſtitution contained a principle that would be deſtructive of liberty, or religion itſelf, according to the preſent aſſertion, it could not be altered for ſeven years. This no ſerious man can approve of or admit, and we are obliged to recur to the other clauſe, which ſecures to the people the full and abſolute power of altering the conſtitution at any time. It is plain then, that thoſe officers of government, who have thought themſelves bound by the oath, have miſtaken its meaning. But, if the members of the Council, the Aſſembly, and the Judges had really been reſtrained by the oath, that bar to calling a convention could not be ſaid to ſtand in the way of *the people*. *They* have not taken ſuch an oath. They have only abjured the Britiſh King, and ſworn to maintain the independence of this commonwealth.

If any doubt could have exiſted about the true nature of the obligation of the oath, the Convention of 1787, called without any further authority or ſanction than that now propoſed, muſt clear up the queſtion. No clauſe in the ſtate conſtitution provided for that body, if it will not provide for the Convention now propoſed. If that could be lawfully called without the recommendation of a Council of Cenſors, ſo can another. The moſt active and warm friends of the ſtate conſtitution acknowledged, on the floor of the Aſſembly, that a Convention ought to be called in 1787. The gentlemen of the conſtitutional party throughout the ſtate permitted themſelves to be voted for----many took great pains to ſecure their elections, as their conſtituents well know---many were choſen----*all* who were elected took their ſeats, and received wages for their ſervices, as repreſentatives of the people of Pennſylvania, in a Convention not recommended by a Council of Cenſors. Why did they not *then* diſſent, proteſt, and addreſs the people againſt the conſtitutionality of calling a Convention?---Why did they not *then* (as now) charge their opponents with a violation of their oaths?---Why did they not *themſelves* purſue that conduct, in regard to their *own* oaths, which they now ſay the ſame form of words, *the ſame* oath, preſcribes to the preſent majority. Can reaſonable men expect a ſenſible and honeſt people to overlook this ſtriking inconſiſtency, or will the ſober freemen of Pennſylvania be led into heated remonſtrances and reſolutions by ſuch contradictory arguments? Will they not rather withdraw their confidence from men, with whom the ſacred and well conſidered forms of ſolemn oaths mean *one* thing in 1787 and *another* in 1789. It is the bounden duty of a virtuous and independent people to ſhew a marked diſapprobation of every attempt to ſport with ſacred things.

When the perſecuted members of the diſſenting Churches of Britain firſt ſought an aſylum in America, the venerable founder of Pennſylvania made complete proviſion for the rights of conſcience and religious liberty, and thus our conſtitution remained till the late revolution. The preſent conſtitution of Pennſylvania declares theſe privileges to remain indefeaſibly in the people; yet the frame of government, in violation of theſe preſcriptive, unalienable and almoſt ſacred rights, denies them to the members of the Hebrew Church. The American war was juſtifiably and prudently commenced to oppoſe ſome inconſiderable impoſts, which, if ſubmitted to, would have been uſed to eſtabliſh the right of laying them in the Britiſh parliament. It was juſtly argued, that *the rate* of the duty was not the object, but the extreme danger of the principle. Shall we then ſo ſoon forget our own poſitions, and, while our country is yet bleeding from the wounds received in that virtuous ſtruggle for her civil rights, ſhall we continue to violate *the religious rights* of our fellow citizens? Tis' in vain to urge that they are but a ſingle Church, and that the injury is therefore little felt. This reaſoning, when applied to the duty on tea, was treated as *inſidious*, and the act impoſing that duty was juſtly conſidered as *hoſtile to civil liberty*. Is it not manifeſt then, upon our own principles, that the frame of government of Pennſylvania is equally hoſtile to *religious liberty*; and will any pious man, or any ſincere whig, unneceſſarily defer the period of reviſion?

Another unobſerved danger exiſts in our ſtate conſtitution, which requires immediate conſideration. The Supreme Executive Council is ſo formed, and ſo *guarded*, that, whatever may be its miſconduct, many caſes may occur in which the members cannot be impeached, and of courſe not puniſhed. Let us ſuppoſe the Aſſembly to paſs an act within their acknowledged conſtitutional powers, and that they tranſmit it to the Council for immediate execution, the commonwealth being in extreme danger from an inſurrection; the Council, we will ſuppoſe, refuſe to execute the law, and the ſtate conſequently ſuffers deeply. The members of the Council cannot be impeached, for there is no court in which to impeach them, but their own body. Surely, ſuch a conſtitution requires reviſion and amendment. Let us then, in the ſpirit of equal liberty, join, like affectionate fellow citizens, in a general application to our friends and neighbours to ſign the memorial to our Legiſlature, praying them to fix a time for electing a Convention to improve the conſtitution of the ſtate.

A FRIEND OF LIBERTY AND SOCIETY.

An ACT *for laying a* DUTY *on* GOODS, WARES *and* MERCHANDIZE, *imported into the* UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the ſupport of Government, for the diſcharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of Manufactures, that Duties be laid on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported:

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the UNITED STATES of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned ſhall be laid on the following Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into the United States, from any foreign port, or place, that is to ſay:

	Cents.
On all diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any kingdom or country whatſoever, per gallon,	10
On all other diſtilled ſpirits, per gallon,	8
On molaſſes, per gallon,	2½
On Madeira wine, per gallon,	18
On all other wines, per gallon,	10
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, in caſks,	5
On all cyder, beer, ale or porter, in bottles, per dozen,	20
On malt, per buſhel,	10
On brown ſugars, per lb.	1
On loaf ſugars, per lb.	3
On all other ſugars, per lb.	1½
On coffee, per lb.	2½
On cocoa, per lb.	1
On all candles of tallow, per lb.	2
On all candles of wax or ſpermaceti, per lb.	6
On cheeſe, per lb.	4
On ſoap, per lb.	2
On boots, per pair,	50
On all ſhoes, ſlippers or goloſhoes made of leather, per pair,	7
On all ſhoes or ſlippers of ſilk or ſtuff, per pair,	10
On cables, per 112 wt.	75
On tarred cordage, per 112 wt.	75
On untarred ditto, and yarn, for every 112 wt.	90
On twine or pack-thread, per 112 wt.	200
On all ſteel, unwrought, per 112 wt.	56
On all nails and ſpikes, per lb.	1
On ſalt, per buſhel,	6
On manufactured tobacco, per lb.	6
On ſnuff, per lb.	10
On Indigo, per lb.	16
On wool and cotton cards, per dozen,	50
On coal, per buſhel,	2
On pickled fiſh, per barrel,	75
On dried fiſh, per quintal,	50

On all teas imported from China or India, in ſhips built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, as follows:

On bohea tea, per lb.	6
On all ſouchong or other black teas, per lb.	10
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	20
On all other green teas, per lb.	12

On all teas imported from Europe, in ſhips or veſſels built in the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, as follows:

On bohea tea, per lb.	8
On all ſouchong or other black teas, per lb.	13
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	26
On all other green teas, per lb.	16

On all teas imported in any other manner than as above mentioned, as follows:

On bohea tea, per lb.	15
On all ſouchong, or other black teas, per lb.	22
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	45
On all other green teas, per lb.	27
On all goods, wares and merchandize, other than teas imported from China or India, in ſhips not built in the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, nor in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation,	12½ p. c. ad val.
On all looking glaſſes, window, and other glaſs, except black quart bottles,	10 p. c. ad val.
On all china, ſtone and earthen ware,	
On gun-powder,	
On all paints ground in oil,	
On ſhoe and knee-buckles,	
On gold and ſilver lace and on gold and ſilver leaf,	
On all blank books,	Seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.
On all writing, printing or wrapping paper, paper hangings and paſteboard,	
On all cabinet wares,	
On all buttons,	
On all ſaddles,	
On all gloves of leather,	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either,	
On all millinery, ready made,	
On all caſtings of iron, and upon ſlit and rolled iron,	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufactures of leather, except ſuch as ſhall be otherwiſe rated,	
On canes, walking ſticks and whips,	
On cloathing ready made,	
On all bruſhes,	
On gold, ſilver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paſte work,	
On anchors, and on all wrought tin and pewter ware,	
On all playing cards, per pack,	10 cents.

On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaiſe, ſolo, or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

On all other goods, wares, and merchandize, 5 per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows:

Salt-petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, braſs, iron and braſs wire, copper in plates, wool, cotton, dying woods, and dying drugs, raw hides, beaver, and all other furs, and deer ſkins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of December, which ſhall be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, there ſhall be laid a duty on every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforeſaid, of ſix cents; and on cotton per pound three cents.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all the duties paid, or ſecured to be paid, upon any of the goods, wares, and merchandize, as aforeſaid, except on diſtilled ſpirits, other than brandy and geneva, ſhall be returned or diſcharged, upon ſuch of the ſaid goods, wares or merchandize, as ſhall, within twelve months after payment made, or ſecurity given, be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, as ſettled by the late treaty of peace; except one per centum on the amount of the ſaid duties, in conſideration of the expence which ſhall have accrued by the entry and ſafe keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fiſh, of the fiſheries of the United States, and on every barrel of ſalted proviſion of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties impoſed on the importation of the ſalt employed and expended therein, viz.

On every quintal of dried fiſh, five cents.

On every barrel of pickled fiſh, five cents.

On every barrel of ſalted proviſions, five cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That a diſcount of ten per cent. on all the duties impoſed by this act ſhall be allowed on ſuch goods, wares, and merchandize, as ſhall be imported in veſſels built in the United States, and which ſhall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the ſixteenth day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing till the time of importation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall continue and be in force until the firſt day of June, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and from thence until the end of the next ſucceeding ſeſſion of Congreſs which ſhall be held thereafter, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved---July 4, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, July 3, 1789.

In committee of the whole---

The bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt ſtill under conſideration.

The clauſe which reſtricts foreign ſhips to particular enumerated ports, it was moved ſhould be ſtruck out---this occaſioned ſome debate, the ſubſtance of which occurred in the former diſcuſſion of the ſame ſubject---this motion was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Gerry then introduced a motion, the purport of which was, that the names of the particular ports which were the object of the above motion, ſhould be ſtruck out, and the following words be ſubſtituted, "nor ſhall any foreign veſſel enter or unlade, but at thoſe ports, to which a Collector, Naval-Officer, and Surveyor is appointed.---This alſo, after ſome converſation, was negatived.

The committee then proceeded in diſcuſſing the bill---ſeveral ports were added to the liſt at which foreign veſſels may enter.---The committee having made further progreſs---roſe---the chairman reported---and the Houſe adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, July 6, 1789.

A letter to the Speaker, from his Excellency Beverly Randolph, Governor of Virginia, enclоſing an account of the exports and imports of that ſtate, from January 20, 1788, to January 20, 1789, was read, and referred to the committee appointed to prepare eſtimates, &c.

A memorial from Andrew Ellicott, ſurveyor, addreſſed to both Houſes of Congreſs, introduced by Mr. Page, was read, and referred to a committee conſiſting of Mr. Page, Mr. Scott and Mr. Baldwin.

A motion which had lain on the table ſince the beginning of laſt month, for prefixing a correct copy of the conſtitution of the United States to the firſt volume of the Laws, was called for by Mr. White. The vote being taken upon the ſame, it paſſed in the affirmative, and was ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident by his Secretary, Mr. Lear, who informed, that he was directed by the Preſident to return to the Honorable Houſe the bill, which had paſſed the two branches of the legiſlature, impoſing duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, to which the Preſident had affixed his ſignature of approbation.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Further progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion: the committee roſe after 3 o'clock, and had leave to ſit again to-morrow----Mr. Wadſworth had leave of abſence for a fortnight.

The Houſe then adjourned, to meet to-morrow at ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, July 7, 1789.

The Houſe met agreeably to adjournment.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Very conſiderable progreſs was made in the further diſcuſſion of this lengthy bill this day; but there was not ſufficient time to finiſh it. The committee therefore roſe.

The Chairman reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing, that they had appointed a committee to join with a committee of the Hon. Houſe, to examine the enrolled bill laying a duty on tonnage, and to preſent the ſame to the Preſident for his approbation; alſo, that they had concurred in the vote of the Hon. Houſe, for prefixing the conſtitution to the publication of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Contee deſired leave of abſence for four weeks--which was granted.

The Houſe then adjourned till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

The Houſe being met, they reſolved themſelves into a committee of the whole, on the bill for collecting the impoſt; but, not having time to complete the ſame, they roſe, and reported progreſs, and the Houſe adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, July 9.

The Houſe in committee reſumed the conſideration of the bill for regulating the collection of the impoſt, and made ſome further progreſs.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1789.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

The diſcuſſion of the bill was compleated this day---when the committee roſe.

Upon motion it was voted, That the chairman's report ſhould be received to-morrow.

Upon motion of Mr. Thatcher it was voted, That 100 copies of the eſtimate of ſupplies for 1789, as reported by the committee, ſhould be printed for the accommodation of the members.

Mr. Parker had leave of abſence for one month, and Mr. Trumbull for a fortnight. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, July 11, 1789.

The Houſe, according to order, took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for collecting the impoſt, and having gone through and agreed to the amendments to the ſame, ordered it to be engroſſed for a third reading this day.

QUEBEC, March 23.

On Thurſday evening, the 15th, arrived here, from Fredericton, by a new route, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Major of the 54th regiment, part of which is ſtationed at Fredericton, and another gentleman of the ſame regiment; they came in 35 days from Fredericton; his Lordſhip was 31 days in ſnow ſhoes, and 30 days without ſeeing a houſe. We hear his Lordſhip travelled by a compaſs, and brought a blank map, in which he has marked the mountains he explored, and every other neceſſary obſervation of moment. The reſpectable citizens of Quebec, we have the pleaſure to acquaint our readers, have paid his Lordſhip the attention due to his rank, in return for the honour of his viſit to this quarter.

NEWBURY-PORT, July 1.

By letters to a gentleman in this town, received laſt week, from a gentleman of the firſt character in Marietta, we learn, that a great number of ſettlers arrived the Spring paſt---that they are very induſtrious, and that their improvements do them great honour. The ſame letters aſſure us, that the Indians of the eleven tribes, who came in to the treaty the laſt winter, continue very friendly---And that the murder of Capt. King was not, as reported, in the city, but ſome way down the river---it is ſuppoſed to have been committed by ſome of the natives, who are at war with Kentucky---and that every exertion was making by General Harmar, the Directors, and the friendly Indians, to find out the murderer.

A letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of the ſouthern States, to his friend in this town, ſays," A young woman, in a paſſion, lately jumped out of an upper window upon the pavement. Her bruiſe by the fall occaſioned a *Lock Jaw*---No force could open her mouth---A large vial was highly charged with Electrical Fluid, and diſcharged upon her jaws---inſtantly her mouth flew open, and ſhe recovered.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

The buſineſs of legiſlation for this extenſive continent opens a boundleſs field of contemplation to the reflecting mind. When it is conſidered what a variety of objects is preſented to the attention of our civil fathers - how apparently diſcordant the intereſts of the ſeveral ſtates---what deep rooted prejudices exiſt in the minds of many upon this ſubject, producing conſequences which give as it were a real exiſtence to this incompatibility of intereſts---the extenſive and complicate nature of thoſe ſyſtems which are neceſſary in arranging the finances---eſtabliſhing the great executive departments---forming plans of revenue, and fixing the regulations inſeparably connected with thoſe plans---and all theſe to be ſo far adapted to the habits and diſpoſitions of the people of the ſeveral ſtates, as to ſecure a ſucceſsful operation to the new government. I ſay, when theſe things are properly conſidered, it will appear, that abilities, labour, patience, and deep inveſtigation, are requiſite on the part of adminiſtration; and candour, good humour, and a reaſonable acquieſcence are equally required from the people, to give efficacy to the laws, and ſucceſs to the work of their own hands.

At this important and highly intereſting period of the American hiſtory, the public mind ſhould be conſtantly attentive to the great objects that preſent themſelves on every hand---the future operation of that ſyſtem of government, which the *people* have adopted, will receive a tincture from the reception which it firſt meets with from the collective body of the citizens: Every poſſible method is taken to convey to all parts of the union, the earlieſt and moſt authentic information of governmental proceedings---the *ſprings*, the *motives* on which public deciſions are founded are fully diſcloſed---ſo that it evidently appears, that the real intereſts of the people are the principal object of purſuit to thoſe whom the people have deputed to ſuperintend their concerns---and it rationally follows, that a full acquieſcence in their determinations will give a *tone*, a *complexion* to the government of the union, which ſhall enſure the dignity, proſperity, and happineſs of this great people.

Government is perhaps as difficult a ſubject as any upon which the faculties of the human mind can be employed.---For although it is evidently deſigned to be the medium of almoſt every bleſſing, that gives worth to exiſtence, yet too many are diſpoſed to conſider it as the reſult of human weakneſs, and an unhappy neceſſity.---This ſentiment has found ſo many ſucceſsful advocates, that there is reaſon to ſuppoſe the contrary opinion will require the long continued labour of the patriot to obtain an univerſal aſcendency-- but this difficulty is not the moſt formidable that the friends of government have no encounter:---The infinite variety of ideas, as to the beſt methods to obtain the beſt ends which prevail in the minds of thoſe who ſubſcribe to the ſentiment, that government is the effect of the wiſdom and goodneſs of Divine Providence, occaſion great delays, and thoſe inefficient ſyſtems, which too generally defeat the public expectation.

The Impoſt Bill, having received the ſignature of the Preſident, will ſoon be a law of the United States in operation.---The importance of this act has occaſioned a lengthy inveſtigation of its principles, and every clauſe has received the fulleſt diſcuſſion; it is therefore to be hoped, that it will meet with univerſal approbation.---The ſcale of the duties is formed upon that happy medium, which is commonly the reſult of mutual conceſſion, and which, in matters of revenue, experience has always proved to be juſt, politic and moſt productive.

We are informed, that on Wedneſday ſe'nnight a heavy thunder ſquall paſſed over Red Hook from the weſt or ſouth-weſt; and that the lightning ſtruck the top of a tree on the farm of Judge Hoffman, and killed three valuable horſes that were under it.

The pithineſs of the following remark will recommend it to all true fœderaliſts. " Heaven forbid any conventions for a while! I dread the work of fifteen hundred reformers in the preſent fluctuation of ſentiments. If we muſt at all amend, I pray for merely amuſing amendments; a little frothy garniſh. But why do we not rather ſit down as brothers, and feaſt on the ſubſtantial meat, for which we have faſted ſo long!"

Extract of a letter from Manſfield, (Connecticut) dated June 18.

" The loſſes ſuſtained here by the late extraordinary flood, were two fulling mills, ſeven bridges, ſundry mill-dams, &c. beſides fences, which were entirely ſwept away on every conſiderable ſtream, of which we have many in this place. The whole damage cannot be aſcertained, but believe it to be, in public and private property, to the amount of near one thouſand pounds.---The rains began about 6 o'clock on Wedneſday morning, the 10th inſtant, and continued until about 4 on Thurſday morning; the latter part of the time was a ſeries of thunder ſhowers, with very little intermiſſion;----The rivers ſwelled between three and four feet perpendicular height, beyond the memory of any perſon now living---graſs and corn is much damaged.

" The bridges and mills carried away were chiefly on Mount Hope and Fenton's rivers, before, and after they form their junction---one bridge only from the Willomantic river; the highways were in many places rendered entirely impaſſable, and the ſmall ſtreams were raiſed to ſuch a degree, as to carry off almoſt every thing that obſtructed the ſurpriſing torrents, that for ſeveral hours rolled down and ſpread from their torn channels.---Happily no lives were loſt."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, July 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Jerſey, to his friend in New-York, dated June 30.

" The report of the committee, for aſcertaining the wages of Congreſs, will, I believe, throw this country into a flame.

" I have not heard a perſon ſpeak of it, but with indignation and reſentment.---We generally conſider it as utterly inconſiſtent with every idea we have had of a republican government.

" Where is there a precedent, either in Europe or America, of ſuch wages to legiſlators? That given to the late Congreſs cannot by any means be conſidered as ſuch. They were not properly legiſlators at all, but rather a council for the ſtates. They were choſen in the moſt perilous times America ever ſaw.---Every man, whoſe name was enrolled among that body, was ſure, had the Britiſh ſucceeded againſt us, of a forfeiture, both of life and eſtate. And after the peace we were from year to year expecting a new form of government, and as their number was ſmall, and each paid by their own ſtate, their wages were not much attended to, though in ſome ſtates it was reduced, notwithſtanding in the war it was in many ſtates near a third lower than the committee has now fixed it.

" The Britiſh Parliament, if my information be right, cannot by law demand more than ſix ſhillings per day ſterling for their ſervices, and our councils and aſſemblies throughout the continent, previous to the revolution, had but from ſix to ten ſhillings per day currency, and we had frequently among them men of the firſt abilities. Where then will theſe gentlemen find a precedent for ſuch wages? or do they want none?

" In ſhort, we conſider the wages, reported by the committee, at leaſt double what it ought to be; and I am fully of opinion, that if the report is adopted by the Houſe, and enacted into a law, it will be attended with more ſerious conſequences than perhaps thoſe gentlemen are aware of.

" We were in hopes that the example ſet by our worthy Preſident, in his excellent ſpeech to the two Houſes, would have reſtrained them, when deliberating upon their own wages, to a moderate compenſation for their time and expences; but how greatly are we diſappointed, when we find that the quantum fixed by the committee is at leaſt double what we have any reaſon to ſuppoſe each member could make by his attention to his own buſineſs at home.

" The abſurdity of making the Speaker's wages higher than any other member is obvious to every perſon, who is the leaſt acquainted with legiſlation; except that of being confined to a punctual attendance on the hours the Houſe ſits (and which by the by every good member will conſider as his duty alſo) the Speaker's is one of the eaſieſt births in the Houſe. He is never upon a committee, nor is it ever expected he will draw any of the bills or meſſages. Twelve dollars per diem, or ſeventeen hundred and ſixty two pounds per annum, may be viewed as a pretty annuity by the gentleman who is to receive it, but, with the addition of near nine hundred a year to each of the other members, will be conſidered in a very different light by the poor mechanic and labourer---who fought our battles in the late war---who muſt contribute to the payment of it, and many of whoſe families muſt ſubſiſt annually on leſs than the twentieth part of that ſum.

" I hope for the honor of this ſtate, that none of the members from it, if they were on the committee, voted for the wages reported. Had I been a member of it, I ſhould have moved for a reſolve to have been added to the report, ſimilar to that of Rehoboam's reſolution, by the advice of the young men, delivered to the Iſraelites upon the death of his father.

" Such wages may enable our repreſentatives to live away and ſupport a Theatre; but, without any pretenſions to a ſpirit of prophecy, we may venture to affirm, that under ſuch expence of government, neither the defence of the ſtates will properly be provided for, nor the public debts paid, unleſs by taxation, that will reduce the people to buttermilk and potatoes for their daily fare.

" To hold up an expence of near ninety thouſand pounds per annum for the wages of the legiſlators, only, to thoſe ſtates who have not yet adopted the new conſtitution, at a time that they are inviting them to come in, is ſtrange policy indeed.

" I have been a warm fœderaliſt from the beginning, and it is well known that the ſtate to which I belong adopted the conſtitution unanimouſly without propoſing a ſingle amendment; I am therefore the more deeply concerned to ſee any thing done, even by a committee of that body, which will have a tendency to prejudice the minds of the people againſt the new government."

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

From the progreſs of ſettlements beyond the limits of Pennſylvania, the ſtate will for ever hereafter be ſafe, it is expected, from Indian excurſions, in caſe of another war.

Every good citizen muſt rejoice in the acceſſions that are now taking place of New-England ſettlers, upon the new lands in Pennſylvania. They are not only an induſtrious people, but they carry with them, wherever they go, the ſober habits they derived from their anceſtors. They are particularly careful in eſtabliſhing ſchools, and in educating their youth in the principles of religion. They moreover love liberty, and underſtand the moſt effectual means of preſerving it.

A correſpondent obſerves, that ſwine running at large in towns is ſuch a nuiſance, as occaſioned a law to be paſſed in Pennſylvania ſo early as the year 1705, forfeiting them, one half to the people taking them up, and the other half to the uſe of the poor. This wholeſome law has, of late years, been neglected, and, to the diſgrace of this city, thoſe filthy animals are ſuffered to run at large in its ſtreets. He hopes that the corporation, among other wiſe regulations, will cauſe this law to be enforced.

A late London paper ſays, that at Rukenſdoeff, a village in Sileſia, the following lamentable fact lately happened:---

A poor woman, who was bathing her infant in the houſe, heard, at ſome diſtance, the cries of her ſon, a boy about ten or twelve years of age. She ran out, found him proſtrate on the ground, and mortally wounded by a knife which he held in his hand when he fell. Pierced with grief, the unhappy mother raiſed him up, and returned to her infant---The child had fallen into the tub of water, and was drowned!---At that moment the huſband came in; and, furious at the ſight of his children, one of them dead, and the other weltering in his blood, he ſeized his wretched wife, and killed her on the ſpot. Then, ſmitten with with horror and remorſe, he finiſhed this dreadful tragedy, by putting an end to his miſery with the very weapon that had drank the blood of a beloved partner.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, (South-Carolina,) dated June 28.

" Our preſent crop of rice promiſes to be the moſt abundant we have known for many years paſt, and we flatter ourſelves the price will be ſo low as to encourage ſhipments, with a proſpect of great advantage.----Rice 11s. per cwt. Tobacco 17s. per cwt."

On Saturday laſt departed this life, in the 48th year of her age, after a long and painful indiſpoſition, which ſhe bore with great fortitude and chriſtian reſignation, Mrs. MARY PROCTER, the worthy conſort of Colonel Thomas Procter, of this city; and on Sunday evening her remains were depoſited in St. Paul's church yard, attended by a vaſt concourſe of friends and acquaintance.

The ſame day expired, after having alſo endured a ſevere and tedious illneſs, Colonel BENJAMIN G. EYRES, of Kenſington, an eminent, ingenious ſhipwright and maſter builder; and on Monday his corpſe was inhumed in Chriſt-church burial ground. In private life, he was a tender, affectionate huſband, an indulgent parent, a kind maſter, and ſincere friend. In public, let it ſuffice to ſay, that he was an inflexible patriot, and a generous advocate for the liberties of his country. A large train of relatives and friends, the officers of militia, and other reſpectable fellow citizens of various denominations, attended his funeral, deploring the awful occaſion which gave them an opportunity of teſtifying their regard and eſteem for this truly valuable member of ſociety.

On Saturday, the 30th of May laſt, the Rev. Mr. ROBERT KELSAY, Paſtor of the Baptiſt church at Cohanſie, New-Jerſey, departed this life, aged SEVENTY-EIGHT years; *forty-ſix* of which he was a moſt faithful labourer in the Goſpel Miniſtry; *thirty-three* years he had the *ſpecial* charge of Cohanſie church, during which time he baptized, and added to it, on a profeſſion of *their* faith, 176 members; many others, in divers places, where he occaſionally viſited, were thro' him, as an inſtrument, brought to know the *truth* as it is in JESUS.----As a *man*, and *companion*, he was amuſing and inſtructive; as a *chriſtian*, animated and exemplary; as a *preacher*, fervent and truly orthodox; warmly engaged in the ſervice of the SANCTUARY, he repaired thither, without intermiſſion, in order to publiſh the glad tidings of peace and ſalvation, 'till a very few Lord's Days previous to his deceaſe.---

He continued on this ſtage of action to a good old age, greatly and dearly beloved by ALL who knew him, of *every* religious community; he died ſincerely lamented, which was evidenced by the very ſolemn attendance of an *amazing* concourſe of people, of all deſcriptions, at his funeral, the Monday following his demiſe.---

" Sure! The laſt end
Of the good man is PEACE. *How calm his* EXIT!
Oh! How HE *long'd*
To have his paſſport ſign'd, and be diſmiſs'd!
'Tis done; and KELSAY'S *happy: His glad* SOUL
Has not a wiſh uncrown'd---Ev'n his lag FLESH
Reſts too in hope, of meeting once again
It's better half, never to ſunder more!
Nor ſhall it hope in vain.---"

Wedneſday, the 8th inſtant, departed this life, in the 44th year of his age, ABEL HINDS, Eſq; a native of the Iſland of Barbados, and the next day his remains were decently interred in Chriſt-Church burial ground, attended by a very reſpectable number of citizens.

Departed this life on Monday, the 22d ultimo, by a flaſh of lightening, as he was returning home from church, (the day before having been communion ſeaſon) ANDREW BRAY, of Kingwood, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, in the 76th year of of his age; his remains were decently interred the Wedneſday following in the church yard at Baptiſt-town, attended by a numerous croud of friends and relatives.

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths
FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT LEWIS & Sons,

At their *Store* and *Mill-Stone* MANUFACTORY on Pine-ſtreet wharff, adjoining the ſtore of George Lattimer.

BURRS in block of the firſt quality, lately imported from France, and now manufacturing into mill-ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions, *better in quality, and lower in price*, than thoſe imported from England.

COUNTRY MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an *excellent grit*, and of any ſize that may be ordered.

Alſo, FLINT-STONES of a very good kind, for gudgeons to run upon.

WARRANTED BOULTING-CLOTHS, a complete aſſortment, juſt imported from the manufactory, ſuperior in fabrication and texture to any that we have known imported into America, moſt of which are of *an inferior kind*, and will not anſwer the purpoſes intended.

Apply for Boulting-cloths at Robert Lewis's dwelling-houſe in Spruce-ſtreet, corner of Laurel-court, mid-way between Second and Third-ſtreets. *July* 1789.

WANTED,
(To go to MARYLAND)
A MILLER,

Who underſtands the buſineſs, and can be well recommended. For further particulars enquire of JOHN WALL, Stamper's Wharff, Philadelphia.
July 13th, 1789. ‡

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d inſtant, a negroe man, named WILL, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, full faced, had on, and took with him, one pair of leather breeches, white wool ſtockings, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, new wool hat, and ſmoke-coloured knapſack. Any perſon taking up the ſaid negroe, and ſecuring him in gaol, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
June 29, 1789. ¶ SAMUEL BLYTH,
near Shippenſburg.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by
JACOB PARKE,
On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.
AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, firſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their STORE, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Fifth-ſtreet, have for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, and Fayal Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, Weſt India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and Gin,
Anniſeed, Cordial,
Molaſſes, Lamp Oil,
Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugars,
Rice, Raiſins, Shelled Barley,
Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Muſtard,
Indigo, Starch,
Soap, Candles,
Snuff, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Cotton, &c.

ALSO *Oats, Indian Corn and Sherts, by the Buſhel.*
Philadelphia, June 15th, 1789. †5w

Bank of North-America,

JULY 1, 1789.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three and one half per cent. on the capital ſtock was declared for the laſt half year, and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders or their repreſentatives at any time after the 10th inſtant.

On the 15th day of July, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, at 12 o'clock, will be expoſed to Public Sale, by the Adminiſtratrix of Joſeph Pemberton, deceaſed, purſuant to an Order of the Orphan's Court,

A VERY valuable Lot of Ground, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, in front on Water-ſtreet 23 feet, and extending into the river Delaware; bounded northward by Mary Pemberton, and ſouthward by James Pemberton's lots; on which is erected a large brick Store fronting on Water-ſtreet 16 feet, and 45 feet in depth: alſo, two good brick Stores, two ſtories high, extending to the wharff---This lot and the lot northward have the privilege of a cartway acroſs the eaſt end of James Pemberton's lot into Cheſnut-ſtreet.

One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in four months, when a good title will be made to the purchaſer. CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix.

Alſo, to be Sold at Private Sale, or exchanged for Real Property in or near this City, either the Whole or Part of----

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, in a very healthy and pleaſant part of the country, 20 miles from Baltimore, near the Upper Croſs Roads, containing 1552½ acres; it is good wheat land, well watered, and is divided into five Plantations; each accommodated with buildings, orchard and woodland, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made, the whole is fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore and Bellair, the county town, as well as ſeveral places of worſhip and mills, render it very valuable. If ſold for caſh, credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply to CHARLES JERVIS.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A Certain three ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a large two ſtory brick Kitchen, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware, the third door below Cherry-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 99 feet. For further particulars enquire of Elizabeth Griffith, on the premiſes, or of WILLIAM POWELL.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, July 1, 1789

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Krewſon, Eſq; by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for ſettlement, to JONATHAN HOGELAND, ſen. } Executors. SIMON VANARSTDALL, ſen. }

HARROWGATE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, for paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of them.

At the inſtance of a number of his friends, he means to have a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with an ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, to commence on Monday, the 6th of July, at four o'clock, P. M. and conclude preciſely at nine. (If encouragement ſhould be given) it will be continued on every ſucceeding Monday, if the weather is favorable, if not, on the next fair day.

The rural ſituation and many natural beauties of Harrowgate are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is deemed unneceſſary.

It is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbours, ſeats, &c. and a large new houſe, conſiſting of a number of rooms for large and ſmall parties.

The Mineral Springs, Shower and Plunging Baths, are in the beſt order.

A good and plentiful Table, with Liquor of the beſt quality; Tea, Coffee, Fruit, &c. will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every exertion made to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the public's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant, GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. The ſubſcriber's light waggon will ſtart on every Monday during the ſeaſon, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from the houſe of Michael Hay, in Race-ſtreet. June 30.

CAUTION.

Lowhill townſhip, Northampton county, June 8, 1789.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, in the year 1781, purchaſed of Martin Eillert the one moiety of an improvement, together with the appurtenances; moreover, that in year 1782 I have purchaſed of Joſeph Eillert the other moiety of ſaid improvement, in the ſame manner as he held it. The aforeſaid land is ſituate in Lowhill townſhip, Northampton county, and bounded at preſent with Jacob Bachman, John Creeklo, Paul Shoemaker, Peter Frautz, Jacob Dorver, David Kuntz and Philip Feuſtermaker. Whoever has any right or claim to the ſaid land muſt make it appear in ſix weeks from this date, before the ſubſcriber, or thoſe perſons who live at preſent on the ſaid land. So much for information from me, CHRISTOPHER EILLERT.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a likely Negroe Man, named *Will*, alias *William Brackſton*, about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He took with him two light-coloured, one deep blue, and one green broadcloth coats, buff caſſimer and black ſatten breeches, and a ſilver watch---He writes a good hand, and may have forged a paſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by PHILIP GRAYBLE.

Baltimore, June 4, 1789.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living at Coventry forge, Cheſter county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, (by a certain Patriek Dalton, a wheel-barrow man, who made his eſcape from his keepers at Weſt-Cheſter a few days ago) a handſome black HORSE, 15 hands high, has a few ſaddle marks, trots and canters exceeding well. Said Dalton is a man about 5 feet 6 inches high, and ſquints a good deal. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will ſecure the horſe and thief, or Six Dollars for the horſe only, paid by JOHN EVANS.

Coventry Forge, July 4th, 1789.

N. B. It is expected ſaid thief is either gone towards Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Phiadelphia, June 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on Shackamaxon or Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia: one of them lying between Marlborough ſtreet on the eaſt, and another ſtreet or paſſage of 30 feet wide called Crown ſtreet on the weſt, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 174 feet and 3 inches, and in length 202 feet, being bounded on the eaſt by Marlborough ſtreet, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, on the weſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet. --And the other of ſaid lots lying between Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the eaſt by land late of Benjamin Shoemaker, deceaſed, containing in breadth, on Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, 174 feet, and on the weſt end thereof 174 feet and ten inches, and in length on the north ſide thereof 175 feet and 3 inches, and on the ſouth ſide thereof 161 feet and 4 inches, being bounded on the eaſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, deceaſed, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Zacharias Endreſs (Brewer) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 27th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the Manor of Springfield, in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, containing 309 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Muckelduff, Joſeph Darlington, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Strong, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, containing 90 acres, more or leſs; bounded by land of Abiah Taylor, Abraham Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Taylor, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Muſtard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1789.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For printing by ſubſcription, on fine royal paper, in octavo, with a new and elegant letter, caſt on purpoſe by Caſlon,

A NEW WORK, ENTITULED

A Dictionary of the Arts;

Comprehending all that is *uſeful* both in the *liberal* and *mechanical* Arts: Illuſtrated by a great variety of beautiful *engravings*, accurately executed. To which, if neceſſary, will be added,

A SUPPLEMENT,

Including ſuch NEW DISCOVERIES and IMPROVEMENTS, as may happen to occur too late, in the progreſs of the work, for inſertion under their proper heads.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work ſhall be publiſhed in numbers; every number to contain four ſheets, or ſixty-four pages, of letter-preſs, cloſely and beautifully printed;---price to ſubſcribers thirty-ſix ninetieth parts of a dollar. But as the plan is new, and much of the matter remaining for ſelection lies ſcattered among a very extenſive variety of books, &c. it cannot preciſely be aſcertained what number of ſheets will be requiſite to complete the work. It is meant to confine it, if poſſible, to four volumes, ſeverally comprizing between ſix and ſeven hundred pages, beſides plates: but the whole may be bound up in three, four, or more volumes, at the option of the ſubſcribers.

II. For the gratification of thoſe who may wiſh to have a *ſplendid* impreſſion of this American production, a few copies will be ſtruck off on fine vellum paper, and preſſed, ſo as to imitate the effect of a copper-plate. Theſe to be furniſhed at forty-five ninetieths of a dollar per number.

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IV. Whenever names are obtained for ſix hundred copies, the work ſhall be put to preſs, and a number publiſhed monthly, ſtitched in blue paper, and embelliſhed with ſuch engravings as may be neceſſary for the elucidation of ſubjects.

V. Beſides the numerous and expenſive copper-plates that muſt neceſſarily appear in a work of this ſort, there ſhall be given with the concluding number, *gratis*, proper ſetts of title-pages, a dedication, preface, and liſt of ſubſcribers; together with an elegant frontiſpiece, aptly deſigned, and executed in a maſterly manner by an eminent artiſt in Europe. All the other plates will be engraved in the United States.

VI. Every ſubſcriber for twelve copies ſhall be entituled to a thirteenth *gratis*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer, *Joſeph James*, in Philadelphia, by moſt of the principal Book-ſellers on the Continent, and by the Printers of this paper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT muſt excite our ſurprize, on a review of the multifarious publications which have appeared in the Engliſh language, that, among them all, there is not a DICTIONARY *confined* to the ARTS!

Hitherto, it has been the invariable practice to blend the arts with the ſciences in dictionaries. Hence a numerous and uſeful body of men, the artificers, manufacturers and mechanics, have, in a manner, been ſhut out from the knowledge of things which immediately pertain to their ſeveral occupations; and the arts have, in conſequence, been checked in their progreſs and improvement: for, few of thoſe who are engaged in ſuch purſuits can find leiſure to ſtudy the ſciences; and ſtill fewer of them are poſſeſſed of the means to purchaſe, or the inclination to peruſe ſuch voluminous and expenſive works. It is ſurely impolitic, not to ſay unjuſt, to either withhold the knowledge or the one, or tax it with the purchaſe of the other.

In order to remove this difficulty, and ſupply, what appears to be ſo much wanted, a work which ſhall treat of the arts alone, in a conciſe, yet clear and comprehenſive manner, and which, being portable and cheap, might tend to diffuſe a more general knowledge of all that is uſeful in the liberal and mechanical arts---the PROPOSED DICTIONARY is reſpectfully offered to the PUBLIC. The plan of it is undoubtedly good; and as to the execution, the writers and compilers can only promiſe to beſtow on it every poſſible degree of attention. The pains they have already taken to collect and arrange materials, and the aſſiſtance which they hope to receive from many characters eminent in various lines of life, induce a belief, that they will not often be unprepared to encounter any difficulties which may occur in the proſecution of this arduous undertaking.

It will be neceſſary for the writers to conſult, examine, and compare a vaſt number of volumes; and whatever is valuable to their purpoſe--- whether in the Cyclopædia, Encyclopædia Britannica, L'Encyclopédie Methodique, la Bibliotheque Phyſico-Economique, or in any other work of known merit----ſhall be carefully digeſted and introduced in this dictionary; together with ſuch additions as the writers may, themſelves, be enabled to make. Though brevity will command their peculiar attention throughout the work, yet they hope to convey it in a ſtyle ſufficiently plain and perſpicuous to the meaneſt capacity; for general utility is their leading motive. And to render this DICTIONARY the more extenſively uſeful, references to the moſt approved works, which treat of the arts, ſhall occaſionally be made under their proper heads; ſo that the reader may know where to look for the moſt ample information concerning his own, or any other particular art.

Beſides the aſſiſtance this work will derive from the labors of others, it will contain many uſeful improvements and diſcoveries, which have not yet appeared in print: and in this circumſtance, the dictionary now offered will excel. In England, where the artiſts are extremely tenacious of their profeſſional knowledge, writers have found it difficult, and often impracticable, to obtain the needful information; and hence, in general, the arts are either erroneouſly or ſuperficially deſcribed in Engliſh works.

Every artiſt who may find himſelf deficient in the knowledge of any particular ſecret reſpecting his vocation, is invited to ſtate it to the writers, by letter addreſſed to the printer, poſt-paid: they will take care to acknowledge it on the cover of the ſucceeding number, and endeavour to obviate any ſuch doubt or difficulty in its proper place.

Communications that might throw light upon any of the arts would be thankfully received and acknowledged. The ingenious mind would feel its own reward, in the pleaſing reflection of having thus contributed to enlarge the ſphere of uſeful knowledge, and to promote the eſſential intereſts of a new and riſing empire.

If, in the courſe of this publication, there ſhould appear any errors or omiſſions, the writers would eſteem it a particular favor to be informed of them, in order to remedy the defects in a ſupplement. Aware that their beſt endeavours muſt fall far ſhort of perfection, in the proſecution of ſo laborious and extenſive a work, they ſolicit the candour and indulgence of every deſcription of their fellow-citizens.

With reſpect to its manual execution, they can promiſe much. The whole impreſſion will be elegant; the copies on vellum paper ſplendid. They have directed a beautiful letter to be caſt for the purpoſe, calculated to get in a great deal of matter, without offending the eye of the reader; and the types will occaſionally be renewed, before they contract a worn appearance. Thus a proof will be ſhewn, that one art, in particular, has attained a high degree of perfection in America.

Southwark, July 2, 1789.

BROUGHT to the ſubſcriber's office, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, two coverlids, two great coats, a remnant of ſtriped homeſpun cotton, one wallet, and a ſilver watch.

Broke into the meadow of the ſubſcriber, a brown MARE, 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, or broke out of the paſture of Mr. Grantham, at Chriſtiana ferry, on the night of the 23d inſtant, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a black mane and tail, a natural trotter, can canter ſlow, has a ſtar and ſmall ſnip, was lately hurt upon the withers with a chair ſaddle, and the hair is not yet grown upon the place. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that his owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM R. SMITH.

Wilmington, June 24, 1789.

TAKEN up on the ſixth inſt. by the ſubſcriber, near Neiſtown, on Germantown road, two ſtray COWS; the one is a bay red cow, with a white face, and the other a red cow, with a white face and back: They are both old cows. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving their property, and paying charges, by applying to DAVID KELTER.

WANTED,

As Apprentices to a Shipwright,

Two or three ſtout hearty country lads, of good parentage, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice.

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec'ry of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Suſanna, my wife, hath eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, and refuſes to return and live with me, and I being apprehenſive that ſhe may contract debts on my credit, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ISAAC DEAVS.

Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, July 1ſt, 1789.

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